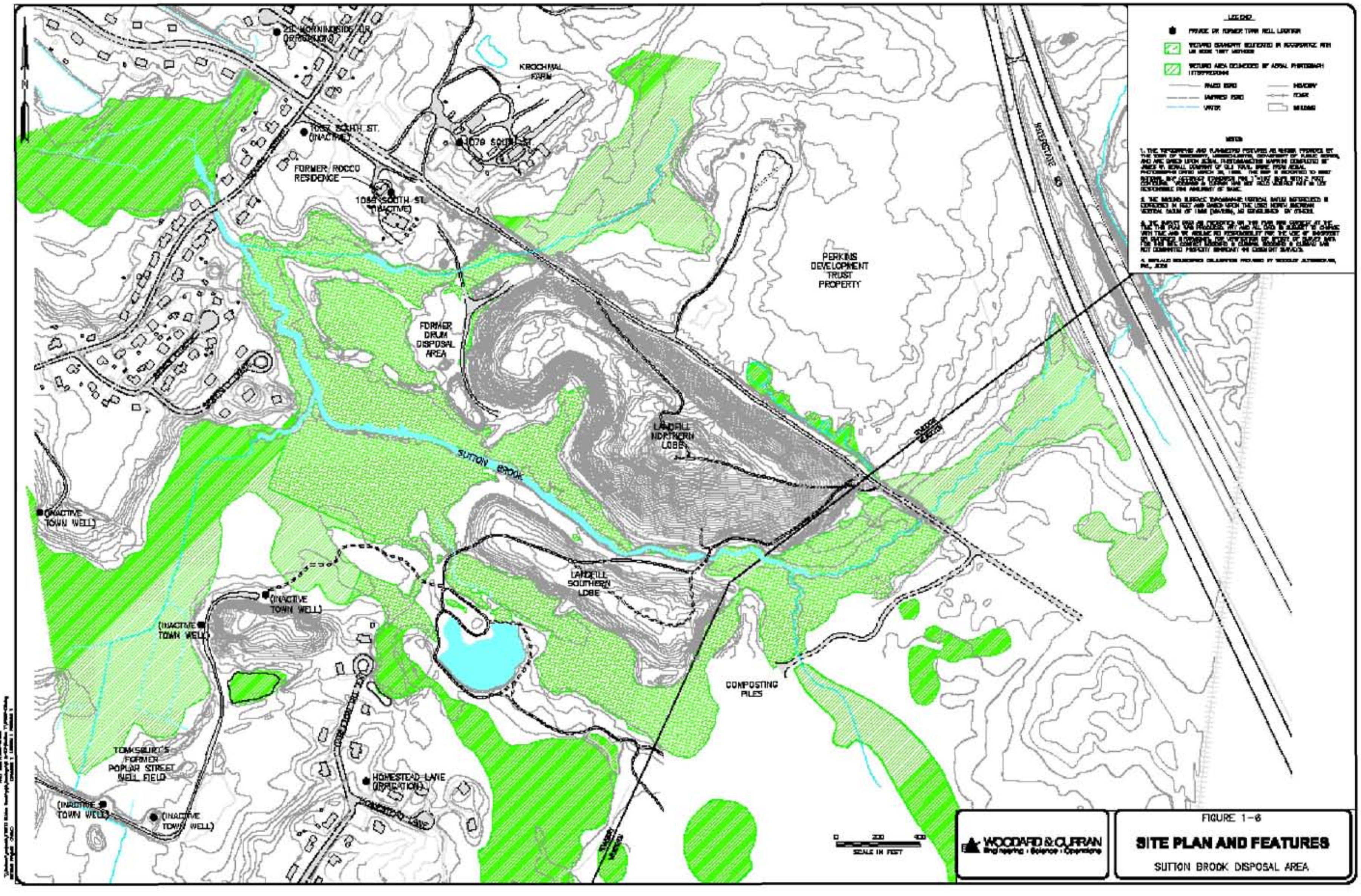
Public Information Meeting
EPA's Proposed Cleanup Plan

Sutton Brook Disposal Area
Superfund Site
Tewksbury, MA
June 27, 2007

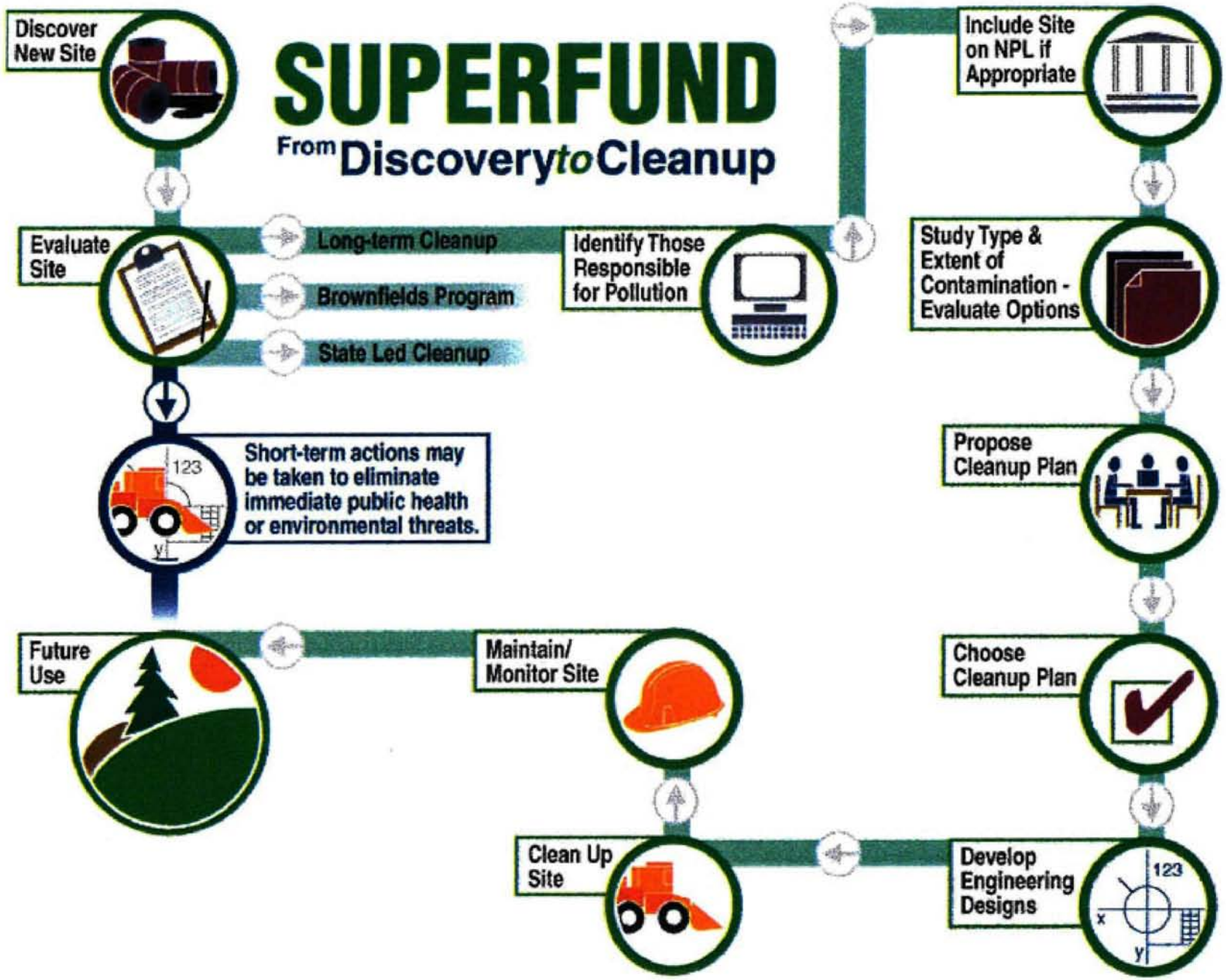
Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
  - Don McElroy, USEPA
- Site Status & Background
  - Don McElroy, USEPA
- Superfund and Remedy Selection Process
  - Don McElroy, USEPA
- Remedial Investigation and Risk Assessment Overview
  - Jeff Hamel, Woodard & Curran
- Feasibility Study Overview
  - Jeff Hamel, Woodard & Curran
- EPA's Preferred Alternatives
  - Don McElroy, USEPA
- Questions & Answers


21 MORNINGSIDE DR. (IRRIGATION)
KROCHMAL FARM
1062 SOUTH ST. (INACTIVE)
1079 SOUTH ST.
FORMER ROCCO RESIDENCE
1085 SOUTH ST. (INACTIVE)
PERKINS DEVELOPMENT TRUST PROPERTY
FORMER DRUM DISPOSAL AREA
LANDFILL NORTHERN LOBE
SUTTON BROOK
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
LANDFILL SOUTHERN LOBE
COMPOSTING PILES
TEWKSBURY'S FORMER POPLAR STREET WELL FIELD
HOMESTEAD LANE (IRRIGATION)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
LEGEND
NOTES
0 200 400
SCALE IN FEET
WOODARD & CURRAN
FIGURE 1-6
SITE PLAN AND FEATURES
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

Background and Progress

- 2000 – EPA removes 300 to 400 buried drums and associated contaminated soil, from next to landfill. Additional contaminated soil is stockpiled.
- 2001- Sutton Brook listed as a Superfund Site (NPL)
- 2001-2002 – Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) remove contaminated soil pile.
- 2004 – EPA reaches settlement with a group of 25 PRPs: PRPs agree to conduct Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.
- 2004-2007 – Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study conducted to determine extent of contamination and potential cleanup approaches


SUPERFUND
From Discovery to Cleanup
Discover New Site
Evaluate Site
Long-term Cleanup
Brownfields Program
State Led Cleanup
Short-term actions may be taken to eliminate immediate public health or environmental threats.
Future Use
Maintain/ Monitor Site
Clean Up Site
Develop Engineering Designs
Choose Cleanup Plan
Propose Cleanup Plan
Study Type & Extent of Contamination - Evaluate Options
Identify Those Responsible for Pollution
Include Site on NPL if Appropriate

What are the Remedial Investigation and Risk Assessment?

- Identifies the type and extent of contamination on the site
- Identifies sensitive populations that may be affected by contamination on the site by preparation of
  - Public Health Risk Assessment
  - Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment

Feasibility Study - Introduction

- Identifies and evaluates potential remedial technologies
- Addresses areas of unacceptable risk identified in the Risk Assessments
- Identifies, screens, and compares remedial options
- Used by EPA to prepare the Proposed Cleanup Plan

Feasibility Study - Process

- Identifies relevant federal and state regulations ("ARARs")
- Determines site-specific cleanup goals
- Identifies potential remediation technologies
- Screens appropriate technologies
- Assembles applicable cleanup technologies or various combinations of cleanup technologies
- Conducts a detailed evaluation of cleanup technologies
  - Compares to EPA's nine criteria
  - Compares alternatives to one another

Nine Criteria for Remedy Selection

- Threshold Criteria:
  - Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment (“Protectiveness”)
  - Compliance with ARARs
- Balancing Criteria:
  - Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence
  - Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume
  - Short-term Effectiveness
  - Implementability
  - Cost

Nine Criteria For Remedy Selection

- Modifying Criteria:
  - State Acceptance
  - Community Acceptance
- These are evaluated based on the public comment period

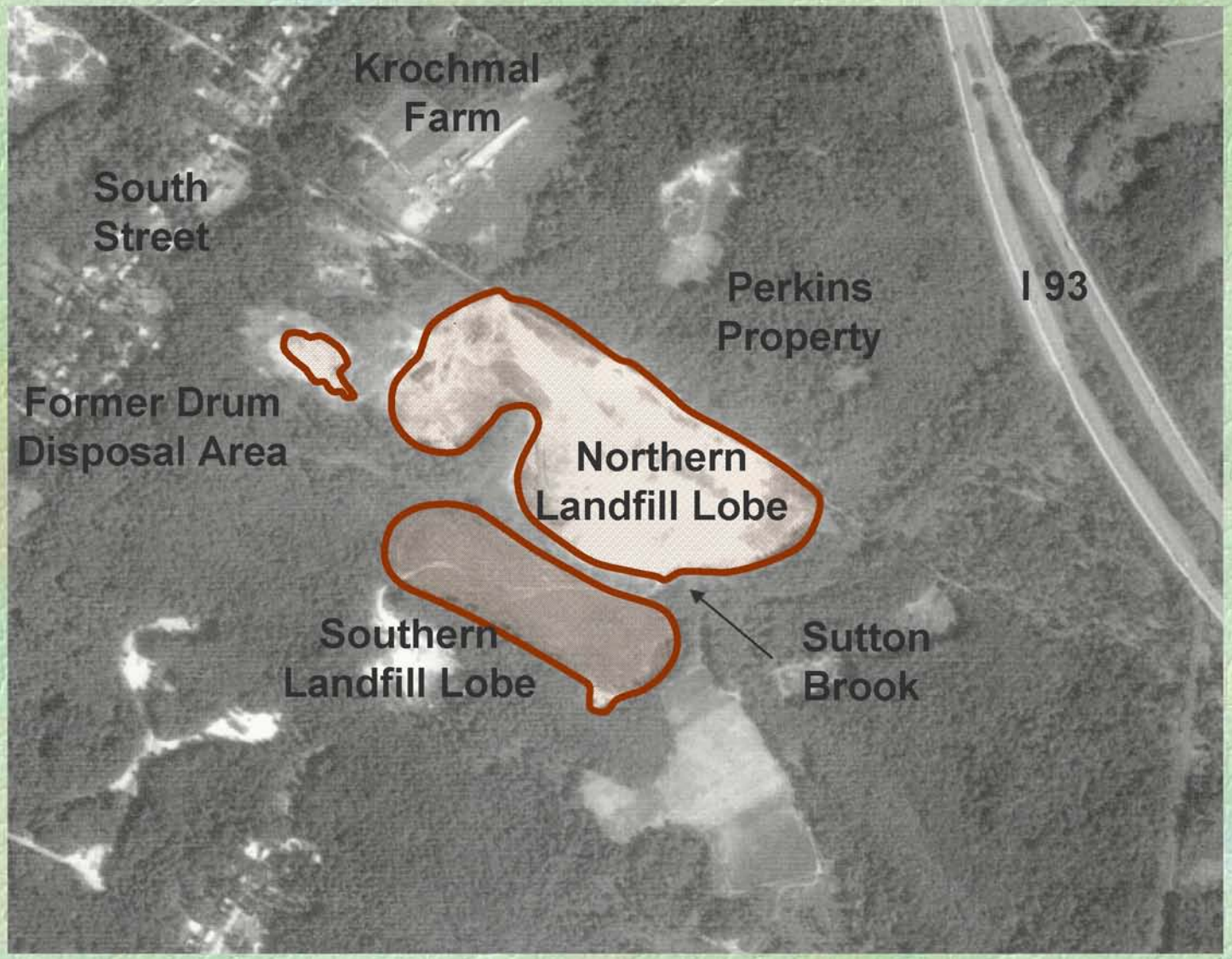
Remedial Investigation Overview
Feasibility Study Overview

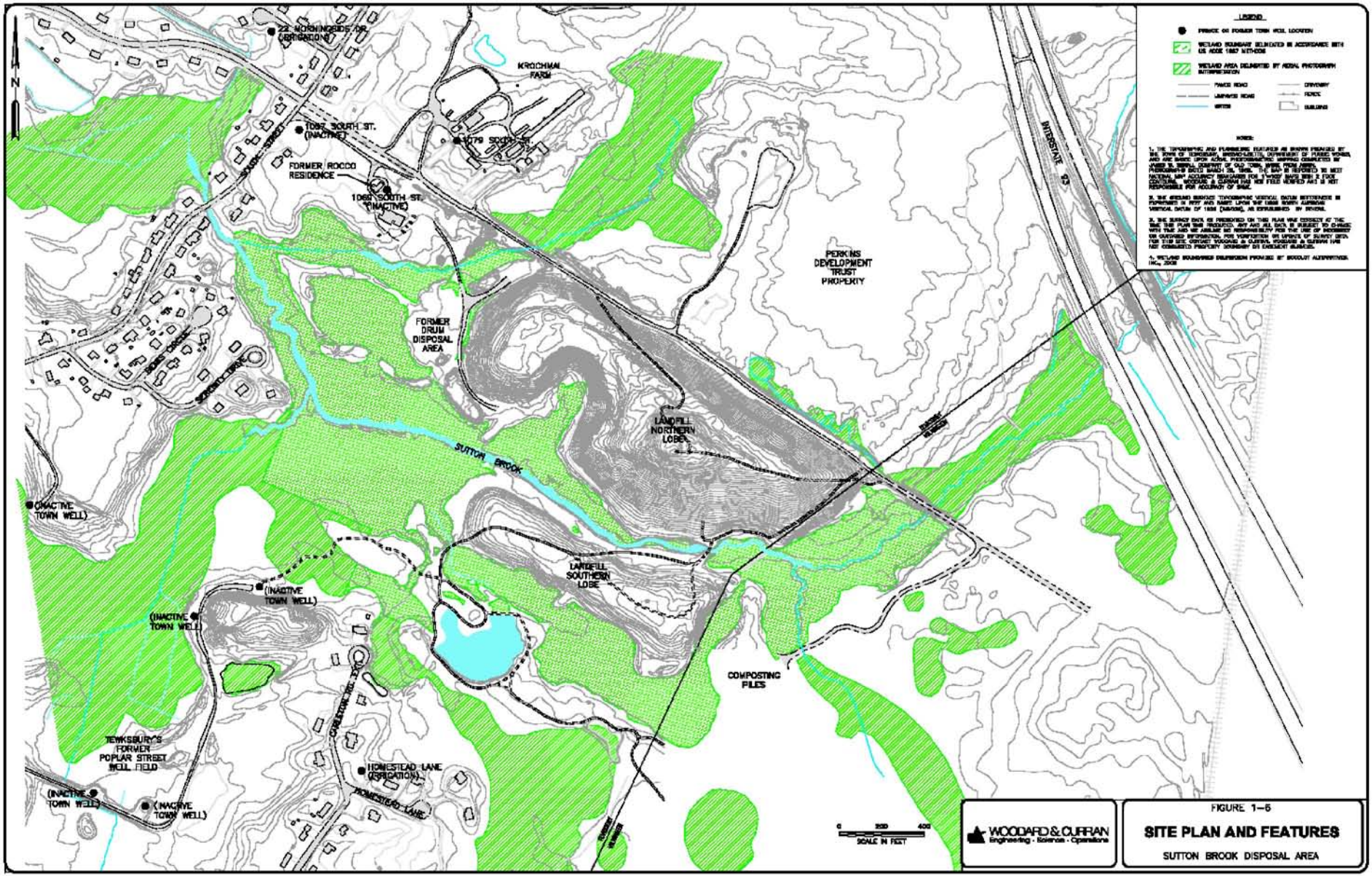
Jeff Hamel

Outline

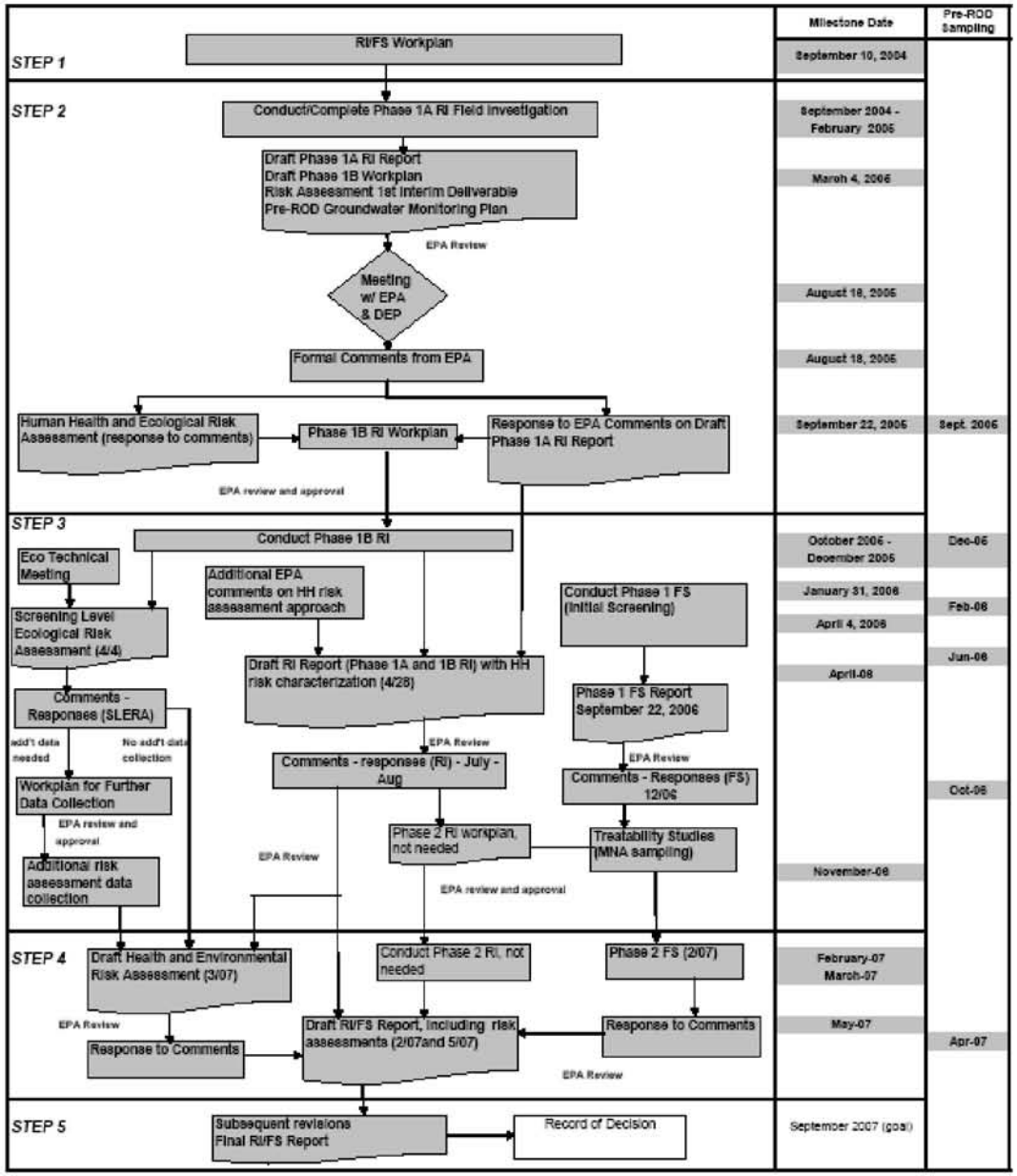
- Site Overview
- RI/FS Milestones/Process
- Remedial Investigation (RI)
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)
- Feasibility Study (FS)

Site Overview




LEGEND
PRIVATE OR FORMER TOWN WELL LOCATION
WETLAND BOUNDARY DELINEATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH US ACOE 1987 METHODS
WETLAND AREA DELINEATED BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION
FENCE ROAD
DRIVEWAY
UNPAVED ROAD
FENCE
WATER
BUILDING
NOTES:
22 MORNINGSIDE DR. (IRRIGATION)
KROCHMAL FARM
1092 SOUTH ST. (INACTIVE)
1079 SOUTH ST.
FORMER ROCCO RESIDENCE
1068 SOUTH ST. (INACTIVE)
INTERSTATE 93
PERKINS DEVELOPMENT TRUST PROPERTY
FORMER DRUM DISPOSAL AREA
LANDFILL NORTHERN LOBE
SUTTON BROOK
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
LANDFILL SOUTHERN LOBE
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
COMPOSTING PILES
TEWKSBURY'S FORMER POPULAR STREET WELL FIELD
HOMESTEAD LANE (ABANDONED)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
HOMESTEAD LANE
SCALE IN FEET
WOODARD & CURRAN
Engineering · Science · Operations
FIGURE 1-6
SITE PLAN AND FEATURES
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

REVISED RI/FS MILESTONE SCHEDULE - SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA SUPERFUND SITE, TEWKSBURY, MA



Shaded cells indicate milestones complete

Date Printed 6/27/2007

RI Findings

RI Components

- Evaluate/Integrate Previous Investigation Data (1989 – 2002)
- Landfill Cover Presumption
- Soil and Source Investigation
  - 38 test pit excavations
  - 10 soil borings
  - 2 leachate samples
- Air Quality
  - 5 landfill gas

RI Components

- Groundwater Investigation
  - 25 temporary wells
  - 13 well points
  - 5 monitoring wells
  - 4 monitoring wells in residential neighborhood
- Hydrogeology
  - Water levels from 117 points – seven events (2004 – 2006)
  - 11 in situ hydraulic conductivity tests
  - Groundwater numerical flow model

RI Components

- Sutton Brook and Associated Wetlands
  - 28 surface water samples
  - 36 sediment samples
  - Stream gauging – 8 locations – seven events (2004 – 2006)
- Wetland and Upland Soils
  - 36 samples
- Wetland delineation
- Habitat assessment

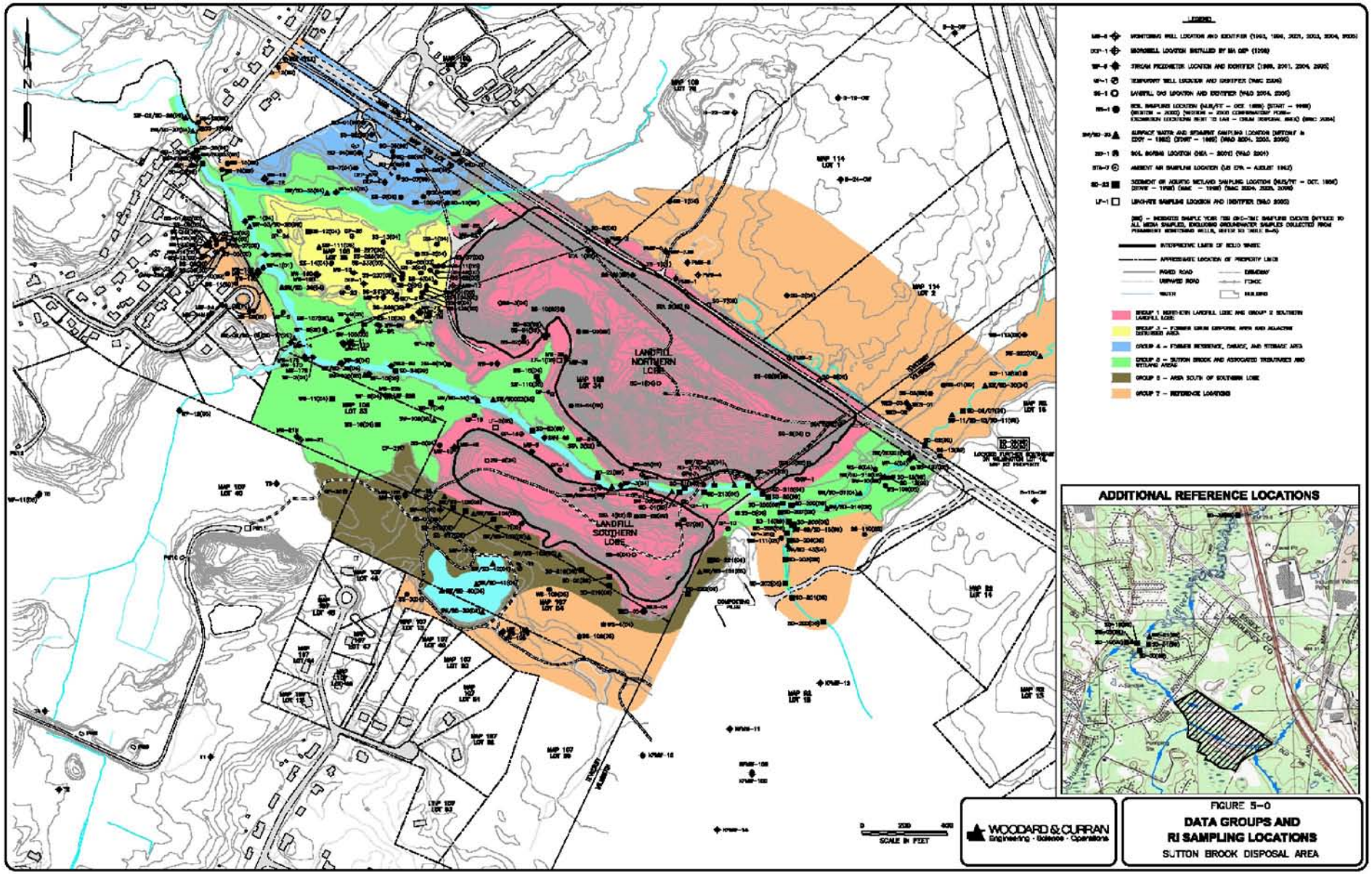


FIGURE 5-6

DATA GROUPS AND RI SAMPLING LOCATIONS

SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

RI Data Set

- Soils
  - Upland Soils – 72 Locations
  - Wetland Soils – 22 Locations
- Groundwater
  - Permanent Monitoring Wells – 58 Wells
  - Temporary Wells – 34 Wells/Piezometers
  - Sampling Events – 13 separate events (1995 – 2006)

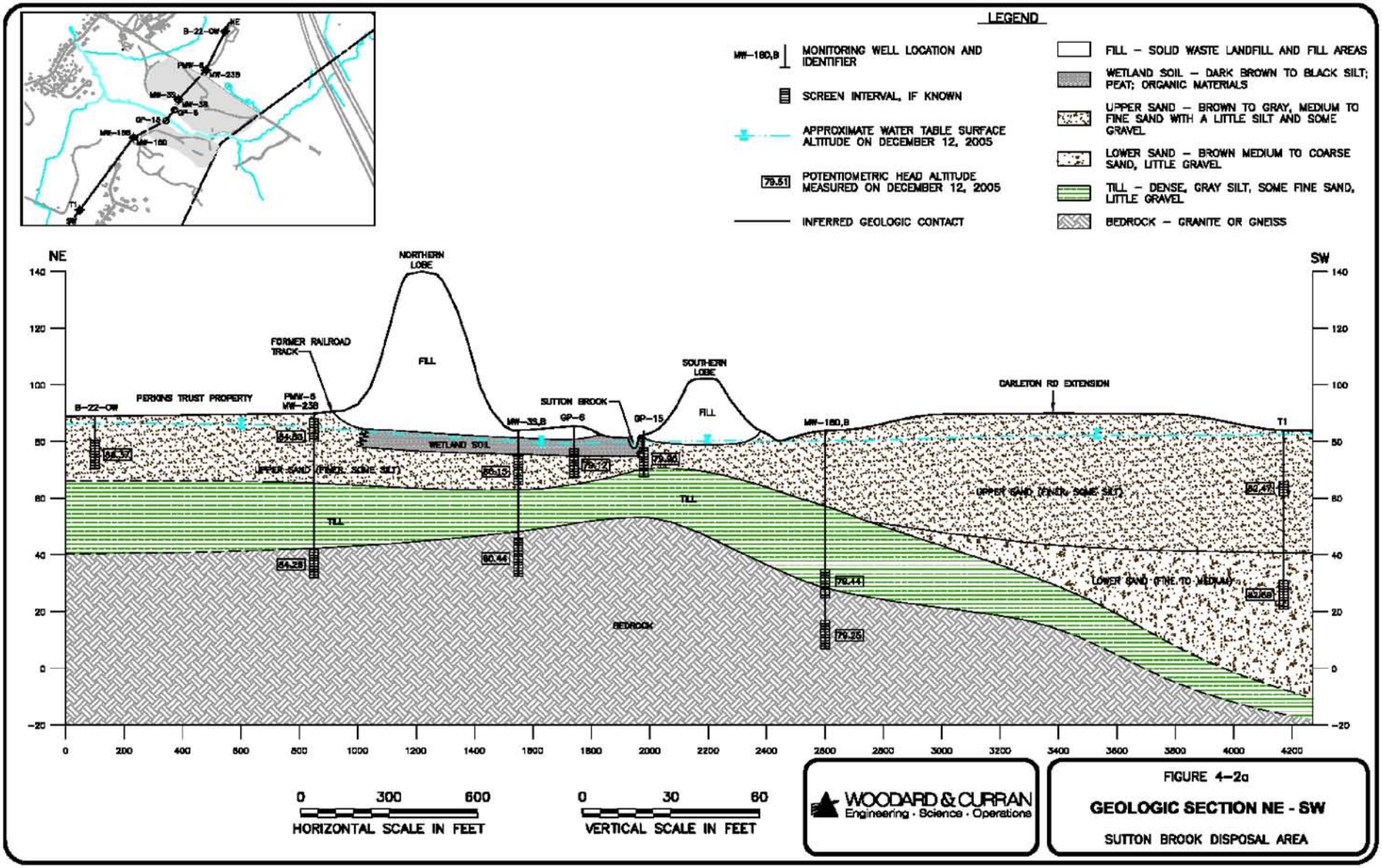
RI Data Set

- Surface Water – 56 Locations (1995 – 2006)
- Sediment – 76 Locations
- Leachate – 2 Locations
- Landfill gas – 8 Locations
- Ambient Air – 7 Locations

Soil, sediments, and water samples analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and PCBs/Pest

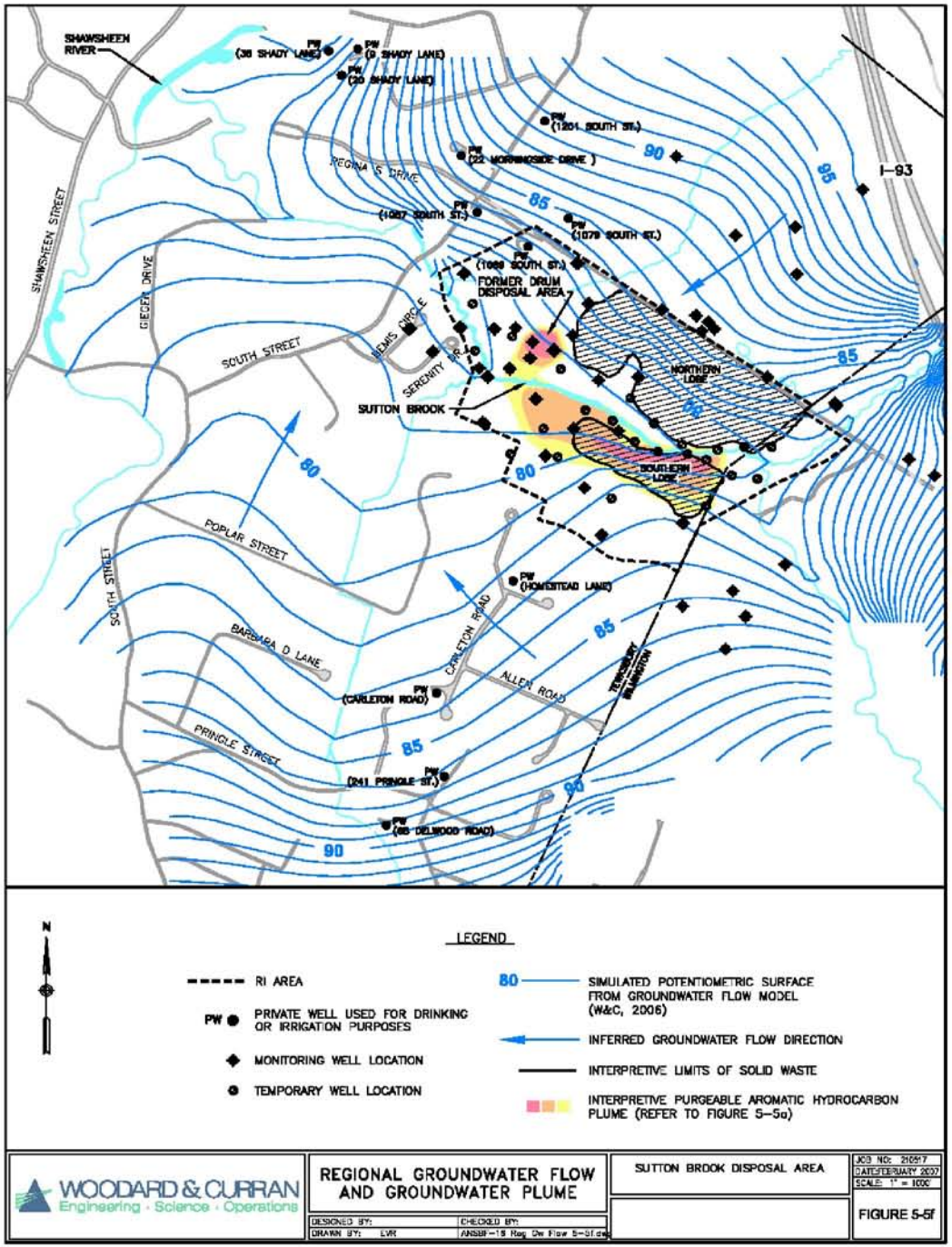
Findings - Hydrogeology

- Ground Surface
  - Landfill or Wetlands
- Geology
  - Sand (10 to 45 ft thick) underlain by till (5 to 20 ft thick)
  - Bedrock – 20 to 60 ft bgs
  - Bedrock Valley on Western Portion of Site


LEGEND
MW-18D,B MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND IDENTIFIER
SCREEN INTERVAL, IF KNOWN
APPROXIMATE WATER TABLE SURFACE ALTITUDE ON DECEMBER 12, 2005
79.51 POTENTIOMETRIC HEAD ALTITUDE MEASURED ON DECEMBER 12, 2005
INFERRED GEOLOGIC CONTACT
FILL – SOLID WASTE LANDFILL AND FILL AREAS
WETLAND SOIL – DARK BROWN TO BLACK SILT; PEAT; ORGANIC MATERIALS
UPPER SAND – BROWN TO GRAY, MEDIUM TO FINE SAND WITH A LITTLE SILT AND SOME GRAVEL
LOWER SAND – BROWN MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND, LITTLE GRAVEL
TILL – DENSE, GRAY SILT, SOME FINE SAND, LITTLE GRAVEL
BEDROCK – GRANITE OR GNEISS
NE
SW
NORTHERN LOBE
SOUTHERN LOBE
FILL
FORMER RAILROAD TRACK
PERKINS TRUST PROPERTY
SUTTON BROOK
CARLETON RD EXTENSION
B-22-OW
PMW-5
MW-23B
MW-33B
GP-6
GP-15
MW-18D,B
T1
WETLAND SOIL
UPPER SAND (FINE, SOME SILT)
TILL
BEDROCK
LOWER SAND (FINE TO MEDIUM)
84.57
84.83
80.15
79.21
79.35
82.47
84.28
80.44
79.14
79.25
83.68
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800 4000 4200
0 300 600
HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET
0 30 60
VERTICAL SCALE IN FEET
WOODARD & CURRAN
Engineering · Science · Operations
FIGURE 4-2a
GEOLOGIC SECTION NE - SW
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

Findings - Hydrogeology

- Groundwater
  - Depth – At or Near Surface to 12 ft bgs
  - Brook Controls Groundwater Flow Direction
  - Flatter Gradients in Deeper Groundwater
    - 1 to 2 orders of magnitude slower seepage velocities in deeper groundwater
  - Upward Component of Flow Near Brook/Wetlands


SHAWSHEEN RIVER
PW (35 SHADY LANE)
PW (5 SHADY LANE)
PW (20 SHADY LANE)
PW (1201 SOUTH ST.)
PW (22 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE)
REGINA S DRIVE
PW (1087 SOUTH ST.)
PW (1079 SOUTH ST.)
PW (1069 SOUTH ST.)
FORMER DRUM DISPOSAL AREA
I-93
SHAWSHEEN STREET
GIEGER DRIVE
SOUTH STREET
BEMIS CIRCLE
SEREMIT PR.
SUTTON BROOK
NORTHERN LOBE
SOUTHERN LOBE
POPLAR STREET
PW (HOMESTEAD LANE)
SOUTH STREET
CARLETON ROAD
BARBARA D LANE
ALLEN ROAD
TEWKSBURY WILMINGTON
PW (CARLETON ROAD)
PRINGLE STREET
PW (241 PRINGLE ST.)
PW (65 DELWOOD ROAD)
80
85
90
95
N
LEGEND
RI AREA
PW PRIVATE WELL USED FOR DRINKING OR IRRIGATION PURPOSES
MONITORING WELL LOCATION
TEMPORARY WELL LOCATION
80 SIMULATED POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE FROM GROUNDWATER FLOW MODEL (W&C, 2006)
INFERRED GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
INTERPRETIVE LIMITS OF SOLID WASTE
INTERPRETIVE PURGEABLE AROMATIC HYDROCARBON PLUME (REFER TO FIGURE 5-5a)
WOODARD & CURRAN
Engineering · Science · Operations
REGIONAL GROUNDWATER FLOW AND GROUNDWATER PLUME
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA
JOB NO: 210517
DATE: FEBRUARY 2007
SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY: EVR
FIGURE 5-5f

Findings - Landfill Lobes

- Northern Lobe – 30 acres (1.9 million cy)
- Southern Lobe – 10 acres (0.3 million cy)
- Landfill Gases – 14-70% Methane; 15-34% CO_2; and 0.7-540 ppm total VOCs
- Southern Lobe Groundwater
  - Primarily VOCs (Toluene and Ketones) and Metals
  - 3.5 to 57 mg/l Total VOCs
- Northern Lobe Groundwater
  - Lower Concentrations than Southern Lobe
  - 0.05 to 0.84 mg/l total VOCs (1,4 dioxane and THF)
- VOCs and Metals Detected in Surface Water and Sediment in Between Two Landfill Lobes

Findings - Former Drum Disposal Area

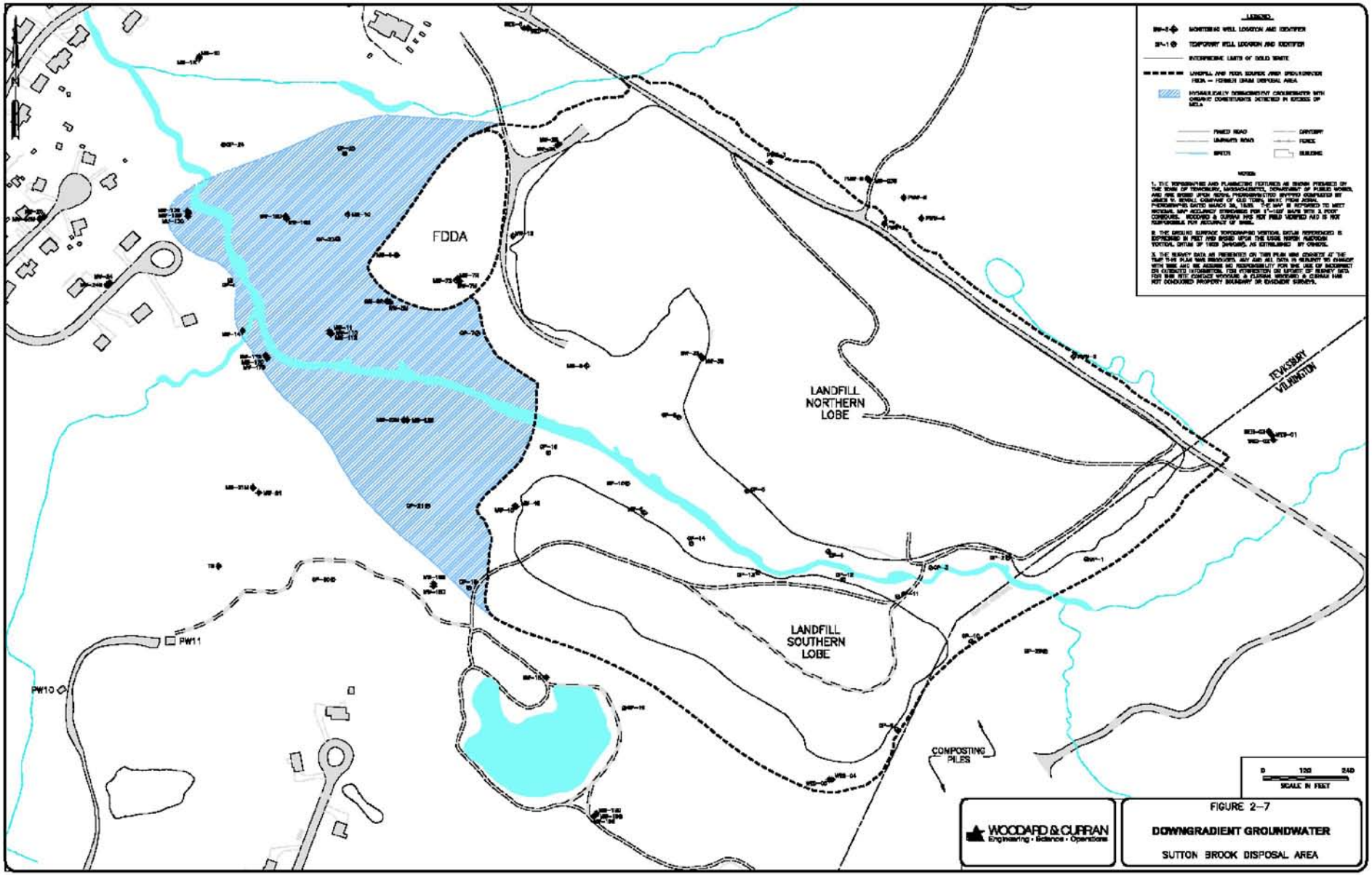
- Drums and Soil Removed in 2000
- Residual Levels of VOCs and SVOCs in Soils
  - TEX, TCA, PCE, and Phthalates
  - Highest Concentrations 4-6 ft bgs; Decrease w/ Depth
- Groundwater
  - TEX, TCA, TCE, Ketones in overburden
  - Bedrock Non-Detect for VOCs
  - Limited Plume Extent due to natural attenuation mechanisms

Findings-Former Garage & Storage Area

- Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Metals in Shallow Soils
- Groundwater not Significantly Impacted

Findings – Non-Source Areas

- Lower Concentrations of VOCs and Metals Detected in Wetland Soils and Sediments in Sutton Brook (non-site channel) and Tributaries
- Downgradient Groundwater Plumes from FDDA and Southern Lobe Source Areas exceed MCLs – contained on-site


FDDA
LANDFILL NORTHERN LOBE
LANDFILL SOUTHERN LOBE
TEWKSBURY
WILMINGTON
PW10
PW11
COMPOSTING PILES
SCALE IN FEET
WOODARD & CURRAN
Engineering • Science • Operations
FIGURE 2-7
DOWNGRADIENT GROUNDWATER
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

Summary of Overall RI Findings

- Source Areas - Landfill Lobes, FDDA, GSA
- Localized Impacts to Sutton Brook and Associated Wetlands
- Concentrations of Constituents in Site-Wide Groundwater in Excess of MCLs
- Natural Attenuation Mechanisms Contributing to Plume Containment
  - Groundwater Plume does not Extend to Western Neighborhood or Downgradient Bedrock

Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

Human Health (HHRA) Components

- Hazard Identification
- Exposure Assessment
  - Receptors - Trespasser/recreator; hypothetical future resident, construction worker and facility worker
  - Exposure pathways
- Dose Response
- Risk Characterization
  - Risk estimates compared to EPA risk limits

Baseline Ecological (BERA) Components

- Habitats evaluated
  - Upper Sutton Brook
  - Aquatic Wetlands
  - Pond
  - Wetland Soils
  - Uplands
- Receptors – aquatic, semi-aquatic, waterfowl, and terrestrial wildlife
- SLERA – maximums compared to benchmarks
- Site-specific refinements in BERA

Findings – HHRA

- Landfill Lobes – presumed risk
- Groundwater exposures exhibited greatest potential risk
  - Hypothetical future potable use and vapor intrusion into a future on-site building
- Shallow soils (due to PAHs) in the GSA and arsenic in sediments were above risk limits

Findings – BERA

- Ecological Risk identified:
  - Upper Sutton Brook
    - Surface water (eastern reach and site channel)
    - Sediment (Site channel)
  - Aquatic Wetland
    - Surface water
  - FDDA
    - Soils
  - GSA
    - Soils

Feasibility Study

Feasibility Study

- Phase 1 – Initial Screening
  - Screen Technologies (Effectiveness, Implementability, and Relative Cost)
  - Combine Retained Technologies into Alternatives
  - Screen Alternatives
  - Separated by – Landfill Lobes, FDDA, GSA, and Non-Source Area Groundwater
- Phase 2 – Detailed Analyses
  - Evaluate and Compare Retained Alternatives
  - Separated by – Landfill Lobes, FDDA, GSA, and Non-Source Area Groundwater

Alternatives - Landfill Lobes

- LF-1 – No Action
- LF-2a/b – landfill cover system; excavate sediments; contain S.L. groundwater from discharging to brook w/vertical barrier; phased gw treatment (2a – initiate w/ MNA approach; 2b- initiate w/ active treatment)
- LF-3 - landfill cover system; excavate sediments; contain groundwater through active gw P&T;
- LF-4 – landfill cover system; re-route brook; excavate sediments; contain groundwater from impacting brook (same as LF-2b)

Alternatives - FDDA

- FDDA-1 - No action
- FDDA -2 – contain soil with cover and groundwater by extraction
- FDDA-3 – excavate soils with hydraulic containment of groundwater
- FDDA-4 – excavate soils with phased groundwater remediation (initiating with MNA)
- FDDA-5 – excavate soils with groundwater extraction

Alternatives - GSA

- GSA-1 - No action
- GSA -2 – excavate soils and dispose under landfill cover system

Alternatives - Downgradient Groundwater

- DGGW-1 - No action
- DGGW-2 – Phased approach to groundwater remediation initiating with MNA
- DGGW-3 – Groundwater containment through extraction and treatment
- DGGW-4 – Area-wide groundwater extraction and treatment

FS Evaluation

Various cleanup alternatives were reviewed to reduce unacceptable risks from:

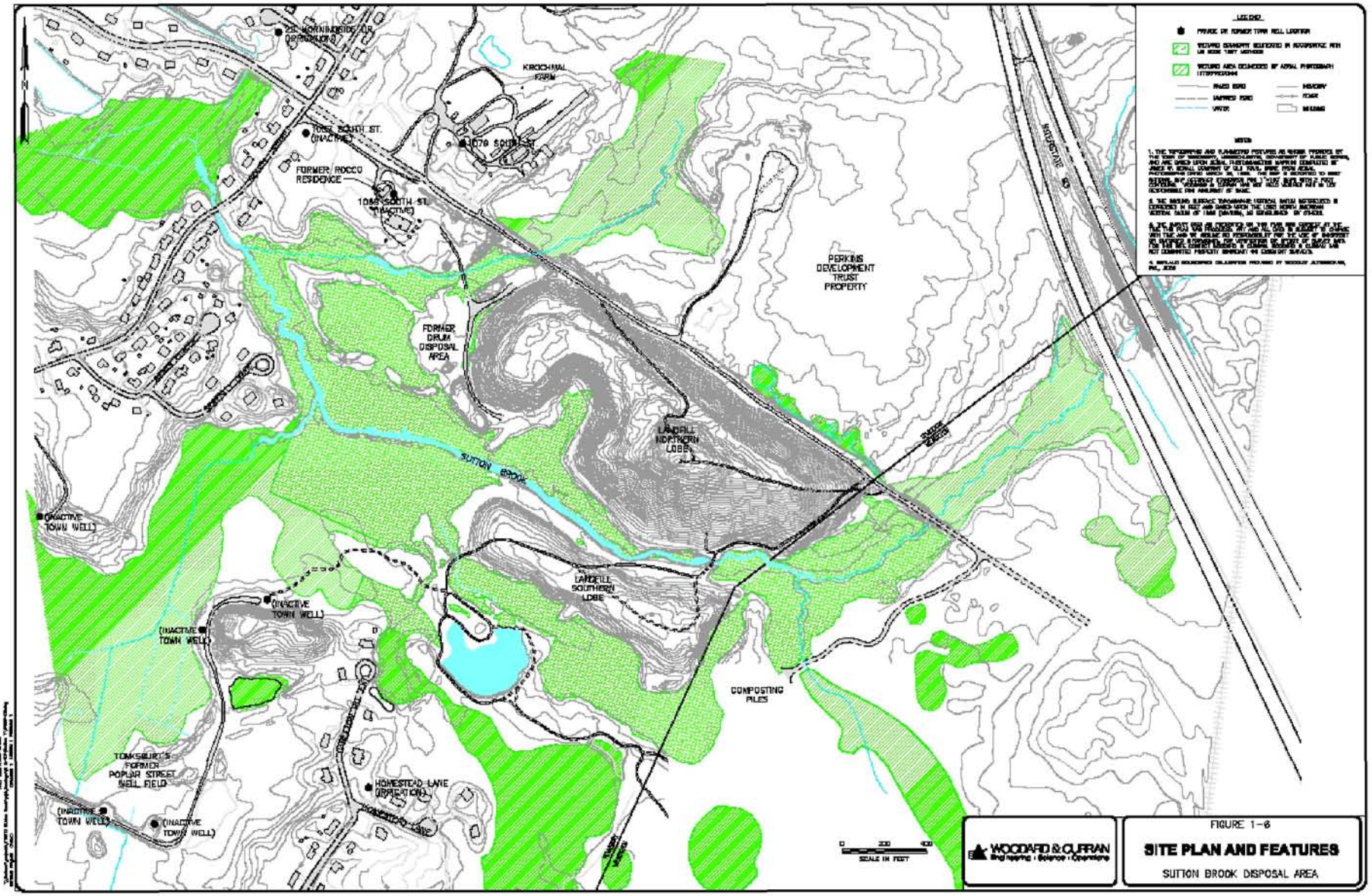
- Contaminated Groundwater
- Soil
- Indoor Air

Presumed Unacceptable Risk From

- Landfill Waste
- Sediment

Nine Criteria for Remedy Selection

- Threshold Criteria:
  - Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment (“Protectiveness”)
  - Compliance with ARARs
- Balancing Criteria:
  - Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence
  - Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume
  - Short-term Effectiveness
  - Implementability
  - Cost


KROCHMAL FARM
1056 SOUTH ST. (INACTIVE)
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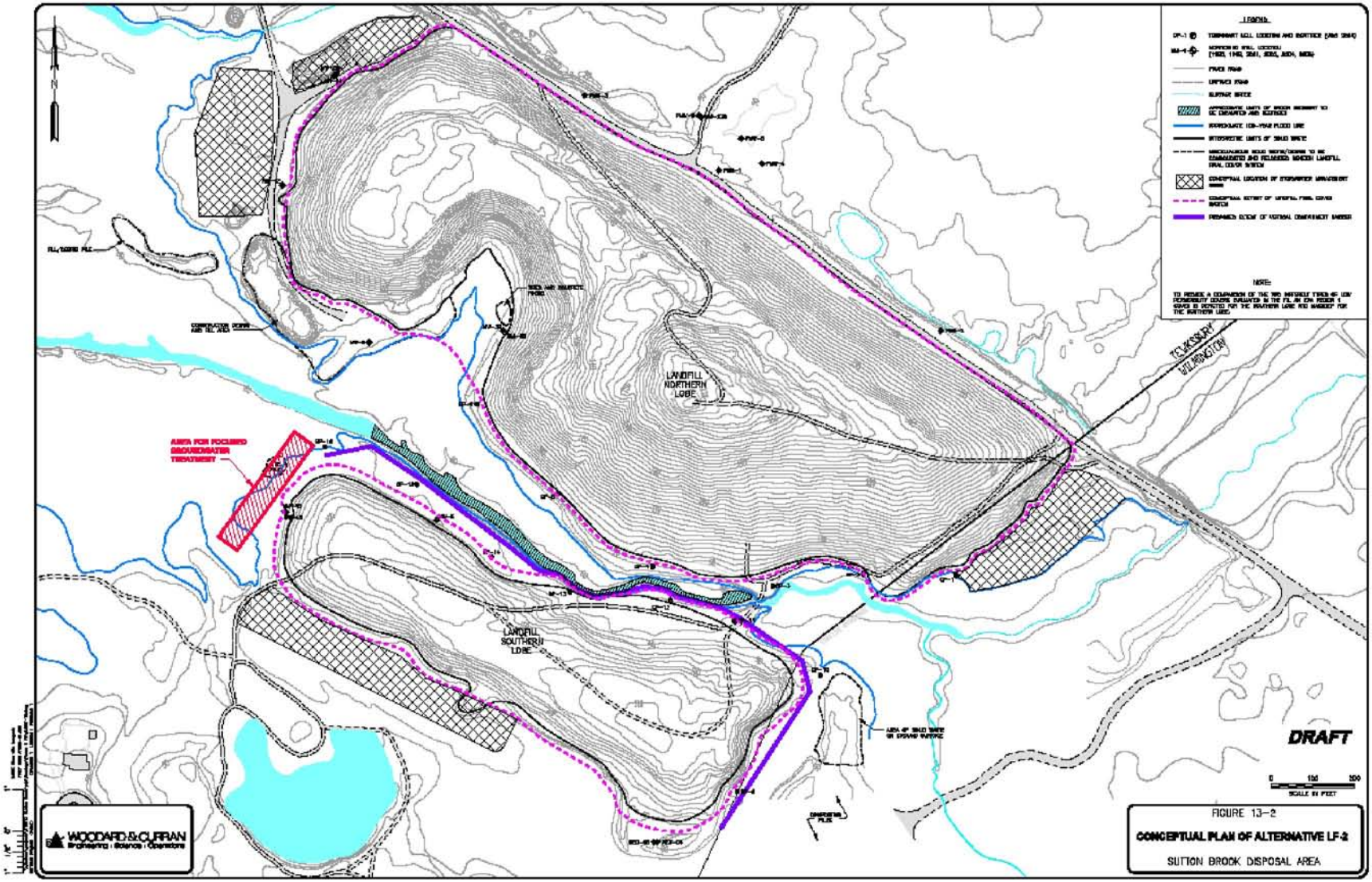
PERKINS DEVELOPMENT TRUST PROPERTY
FORMER DRUM DISPOSAL AREA
LANDFILL NORTHERN LOBE
SUTTON BROOK
LANDFILL SOUTHERN LOBE
COMPOSTING PILES
(INACTIVE TOWN WELL)
TOWNSBURG'S FORMER POPLAR STREET WELL FIELD
HOMESTEAD LANE (IRRIGATION)
WOODARD & CURRAN
FIGURE 1-6
SITE PLAN AND FEATURES
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

EPA's Proposed Cleanup Plan
Landfill Lobes – LF-2b

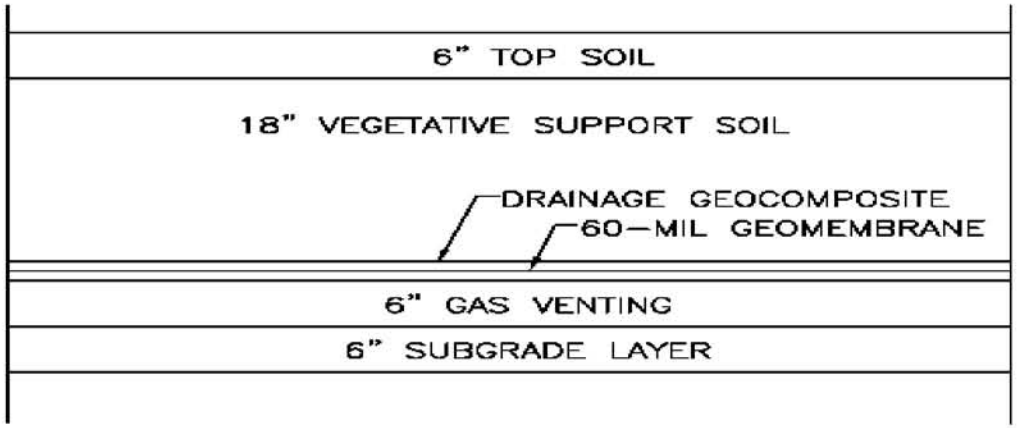
- Containment of Waste (cap)
- Vent Landfill Gas
- Excavation of Contaminated Sediment and Restoration of Wetlands and Brook
- Partial Containment of Groundwater at the Southern Lobe
- Groundwater Remediation Through Extraction and Treatment or Enhanced In-Situ Treatment at the Southern Lobe. Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) at the Northern Lobe.
- Monitoring and Maintenance
- Land Use Restrictions

Cost - $ 25.2 million

LF-2b


LANDFILL NORTHERN LOBE
LANDFILL SOUTHERN LOBE
AREA FOR FOCUSED GROUNDWATER TREATMENT
TEWKSBURY
WILMINGTON
DRAFT
WOODARD & CURRAN
Engineering | Science | Operations
FIGURE 13-2
CONCEPTUAL PLAN OF ALTERNATIVE LF-2
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

Conceptual Cap



Comparison of Cleanup Alternatives for Landfill Lobes

	No Action	Cap Waste & Partial Groundwater Containment		Cap Waste	
Nine Criteria	#1 No Action	#2a MNA Contingent Groundwa-ter treatment	✻ #2b Groundwa-ter treatment at Southern Lobe	#3 Groundwater collection & treatment both Lobes	#4 Re-route brook & groundwater treatment
Protects human health & environment	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meets federal & state requirements	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides long term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reduces mobility, toxicity & volume	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides short-term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implementable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cost (millions)	$0	$20.5	$25.2	$40.9-$51.1	$31.4
State agency acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**				
Community acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**				
Time to reach cleanup goals	Will not meet	65- 210 yrs	65-210 yrs	52-164 yrs	65-210 yrs

✓ **Meets or Exceeds Criterion**

✓ **Partially Meets Criterion**

✗ **Does NOT Meet Criterion**

✻ **EPA's Preferred Alternative**

EPA's Proposed Cleanup Plan
Former Drum Disposal Area – FDDA-4

- Excavation of Contaminated Soils Exceeding Cleanup Levels (Removal of Source Material)
- Consolidation of These Materials Under the Landfill Cap
- Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) of Groundwater.
- Contingency For Active Groundwater Treatment, If Necessary
- Monitoring

Cost - $ 2.8 million

FDDA-4

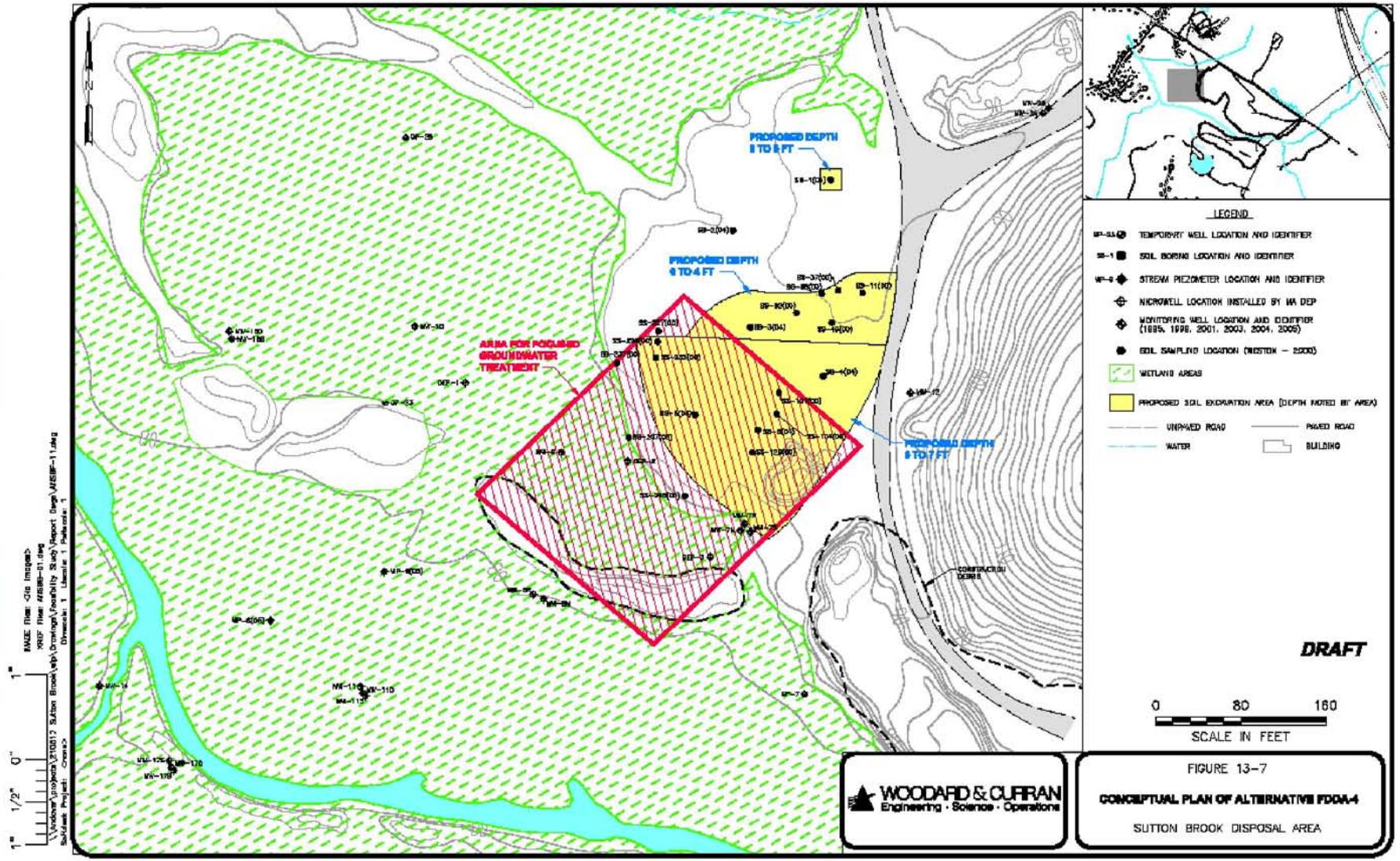

PROPOSED DEPTH
0 TO 5 FT
PROPOSED DEPTH
0 TO 4 FT
AREA FOR PROCESS
GROUNDWATER
TREATMENT
PROPOSED DEPTH
0 TO 7 FT
LEGEND
TEMPORARY WELL LOCATION AND IDENTIFIER
SOIL BORING LOCATION AND IDENTIFIER
STREAM PIEZOMETER LOCATION AND IDENTIFIER
MICROWELL LOCATION INSTALLED BY MA DEP
MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND IDENTIFIER
(1995, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005)
SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION (WESTON – 2000)
WETLAND AREAS
PROPOSED SOIL EXCAVATION AREA (DEPTH NOTED BY AREA)
UNPAVED ROAD
PAVED ROAD
WATER
BUILDING
DRAFT
0
80
160
SCALE IN FEET
WOODARD & CURRAN
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FIGURE 13-7
CONCEPTUAL PLAN OF ALTERNATIVE FDDA-4
SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA

Comparison of Cleanup Alternatives for Former Drum Disposal Area

	No Action	Cap Soil	Excavate & Consolidate Soil		
Nine Criteria	#1 No Action	#2 Contain groundwater by extraction & treatment	#3 Contain groundwater by extraction & treatment	✻ #4 MNA with groundwater treatment contingency	#5 Area-wide groundwater extraction & treatment
Protects human health & environment	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meets federal & state requirements	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides long term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reduces mobility, toxicity & volume	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides short-term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implementable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cost (millions)	$0	$7.5 - $8.3	$7.6-9.2	$2.8	$9.9 - $12.3
State agency acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**				
Community acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**				
Time to reach cleanup goals	Will not meet	30 - 134 yrs	24-89 yrs	36-103 yrs	23-85 yrs

✓ **Meets or Exceeds Criterion**

✗ **Does NOT Meet Criterion**

✓ **Partially Meets Criterion**

✻ **EPA's Preferred Alternative**

EPA's Proposed Cleanup Plan
Garage Storage Area GSA-2

- Excavation of Contaminated Soils
- Consolidation of Soils Under Landfill Cap

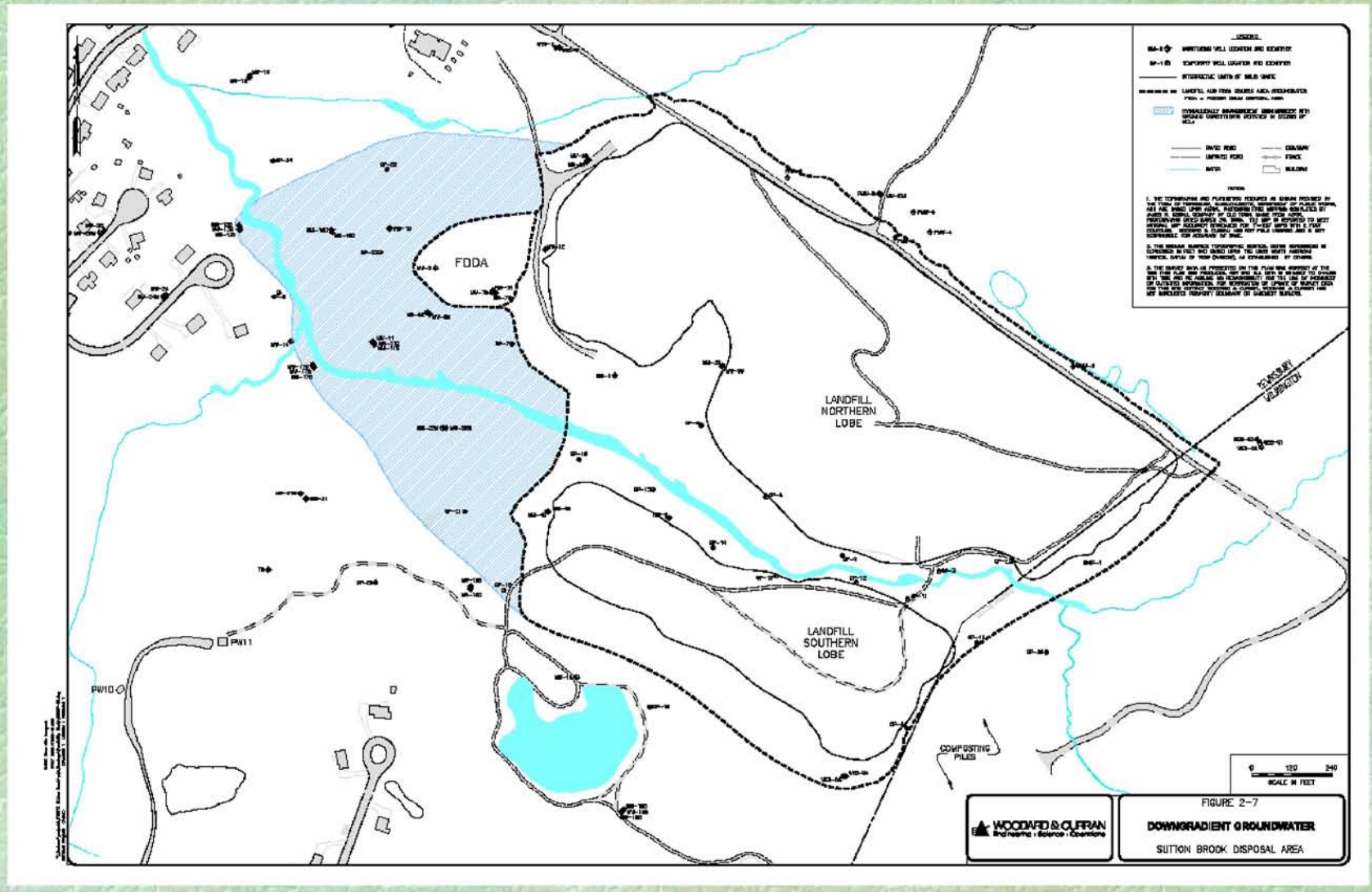
Cost - $ 207,000

EPA's Proposed Cleanup Plan
Downgradient Groundwater – DGGW-2

- Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) to Address Groundwater Contamination
- Contingency For Active Groundwater Treatment, If Necessary
- Monitoring

Cost - $1.75 million

Downgradient Groundwater



Comparison of Cleanup Alternatives for Downgradient Groundwater

	No Action	In-Situ *(in place)*	Groundwater Containment	Area Wide
Nine Criteria	#1 No Action	✻ #2 MNA Contingent Groundwa-ter treatment	#3 Groundwater extraction & treatment	#4 Groundwater extraction & treatment
Protects human health & environment	✗	✓	✓	✓
Meets federal & state requirements	✗	✓	✓	✓
Provides long term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓
Reduces mobility, toxicity & volume	✗	✓	✓	✓
Provides short-term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓
Implementable	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cost (millions)	$0	$1.75	$9.8-$12.8	$11.1 - $16.8
State agency acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**			
Community acceptance	**To be determined after the public comment period**			
Time to reach cleanup goals	Will not meet	67-79 yrs	57-68 yrs	57-68 yrs

✓ **Meets or Exceeds Criterion**

✗ **Does NOT Meet Criterion**

✓ **Partially Meets Criterion**

✻ **EPA's Preferred Alternative**

Total Estimated Cost of EPA Preferred Alternatives

- LF-2b, FDDA-4, GSA-2 and DGGW-2

- $ 29.98 million

Public Comment Period

- Public Comment Period ends July 28, 2007
  - Submit comments in writing by fax, email, or letter.
- Public Hearing July 18, 2007
  - Verbal comments will be transcribed
- EPA will respond in writing to comments in a "Responsiveness Summary" to accompany the Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of September 2007.

How to Comment

- Submit comments to:

  Don McElroy
  EPA - New England, Region 1
  1 Congress Street, Suite 1100 HBO
  Boston, MA 02114-2023

  Email or Fax by midnight 7/28/07 to:
  mcelroy.don@epa.gov

  Fax: 617-918-0448 or 617-918-1291

- Provide Verbal Comments at Public Hearing at Tewksbury Public Library, July 18, 2007 at 6pm